

Florida's Handbook for Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste



This handbook explains the State of Florida requirements for small quantity generators of hazardous waste (SQG). It was prepared by the Office of Environmental Education and the Hazardous Waste Management Section of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

For additional copies contact:

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 4555
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
850-488-0300
www.dep.state.fl.us/dwm/programs/hazardous

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Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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Pollution Prevention



Did you know that you always remain responsible for the hazardous waste you generate? By learning more about hazardous waste disposal, you can eliminate some of the worries associated with this liability.

As counties and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) increase their education and compliance and enforcement efforts, more small quantity generators will receive on-site visits. Through the site visits and open communication, you can learn how to protect the environment and avoid costly penalties that may be imposed for environmental infractions.

Sending your hazardous waste off-site for proper management is expensive. These costs will only increase as time goes on and as regulations become stricter. This means that learning proper waste management not only helps the environment, but also your budget.

Pollution prevention is the best approach. While the elimination or reduction of all wastes may not be currently feasible, this handbook provides some simple suggestions to get you started.

If you would like more information or technical assistance on pollution prevention, contact DEP’s Pollution Prevention Program at 850-488-0300. Remember it’s to your advantage to eliminate or reduce your hazardous waste and toxic emissions.

- **Pollution:** the contamination of air, soil, or water by the discharge of harmful substances.
- **P2:** the efficient use of resources (such as energy, raw materials, and water) to reduce or eliminate the discharge of substances that could harm our community.

Inventory Management

- Take an inventory of all hazardous chemicals used. Consider if you need them.
- Purchase fewer toxic and more non-toxic chemicals.
- Purchase only the quantity that you need.
- Tightly cover any storage containers holding volatile chemicals.

Process Modification

- Use more non-toxic chemicals as raw materials.
- Modify processes to reduce hazardous emissions and waste generation; e.g. reduce the water flow in cleaning operations, replace water cleaning with mechanical methods, or install closed-loop systems for recycling processed wastewater.
- Improve equipment efficiency.
- Perform regular preventive maintenance on equipment.
- Involve employees and get feedback from them.

Recovery and Reuse

- Recover and recycle hazardous waste on site.
- Reuse waste in the process.
- Participate in a waste exchange (see below).

Waste Exchange

A network of waste exchanges exists throughout the country. In the southeastern region, there is the Southern Waste Information Exchange (SWIX). By contacting the waste exchange, your waste may be listed in a publication that is circulated to other generators, recyclers and waste brokers. If a business can use your waste, you will be contacted through the exchange.

This alternative can help reduce your waste management costs. For further information contact:

Southern Waste Information Exchange at
P.O. Box 960, Tallahassee, Florida, 32302
800-441-7949
www.wastexchange.org

Why Should I Be Concerned About Small Quantities Of Hazardous Waste?



Introduction

The purpose of this handbook is to provide information to business, industry and public agencies that may be generators of small quantities of hazardous waste and to inform them of their responsibilities for proper hazardous waste management.

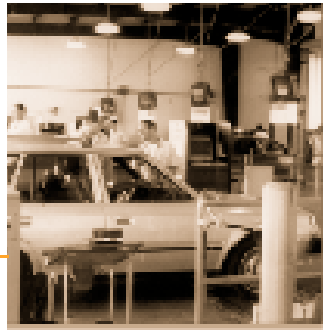
This handbook will help you to determine:

- whether or not you generate hazardous waste,
- if your wastes are regulated under Florida law,
- what you must do to comply with state and federal regulations as a small quantity generator,
- how to manifest your hazardous waste for shipment and
- how to dispose of your hazardous waste properly.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

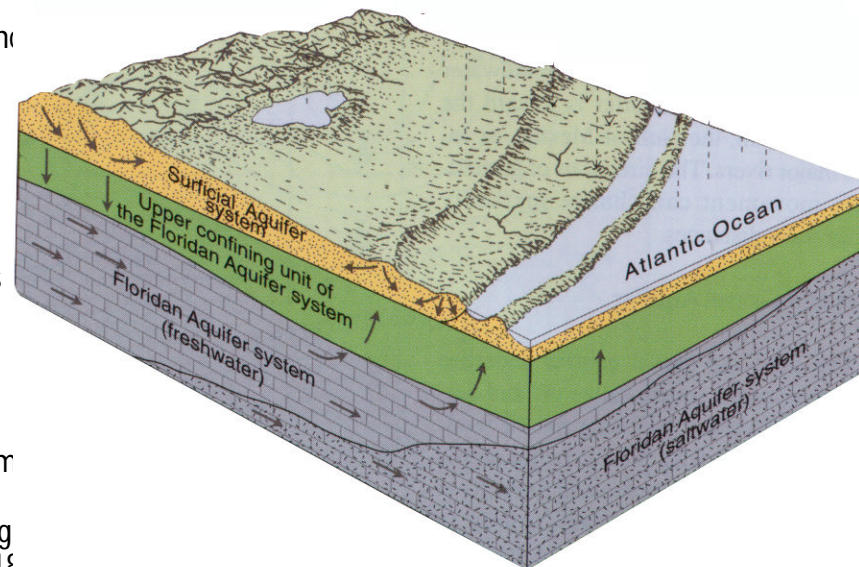
In 1976 the U.S. Congress enacted the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to protect public health and the environment from improper management of hazardous waste. RCRA was written primarily to regulate hazardous waste managed by the larger generators. Since the initial enactment, RCRA has been amended to regulate the previously exempted small quantity generators.

Small Quantity Generator Regulations



Because of Florida's shallow aquifer, even small amounts of hazardous waste can seep into the groundwater and contaminate the drinking water supply.

The State of Florida adopted by reference the federal regulations governing small quantity generators. The EPA published these regulations in the Federal Register on March 24, 1986. The small quantity generator (100-1,000 kilograms of waste per month) is required to:



- use a multiple copy manifest,
- obtain an EPA/DEP identification number,
- accumulate no more than 6,000 kilograms of hazardous waste for longer than 180 days,
- implement a Preparedness and Prevention Plan,
- use a DEP-approved transporter for off-site shipment of hazardous waste,
- dispose hazardous waste only at a permitted RCRA facility,
- maintain a copy of the manifest for a period of three years,
- file an exception report if a copy of the manifest is not returned from the disposal facility within 60 days of the date the waste was shipped.

Businesses that are likely to produce hazardous waste are involved in these types of activities

- Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles
- Electroplating
- Operation of printing and copying equipment
- Dry cleaning and laundering services
- Processing photographs
- Operation of laboratories
- Medical facilities
- Building, road construction, and demolition
- Pest control services
- Preserving wood
- Making or refinishing furniture



Hazardous waste can be generated when:

- waste materials such as printing inks, paints, spent solvents, waste degreasers, cleaning compounds, or by-products of chemical processes are discarded or have an expired shelf life.
- or
- products containing hazardous materials are damaged during shipment.

How Can I Determine If I Have Hazardous Waste?



Still confused on identifying your wastes?

You may have accumulated waste that you suspect to be hazardous, but for some reason, the product information is not available. Your only alternative is to have a commercial testing laboratory sample and test your waste.

Ask the lab to perform only those tests needed to determine the waste type and the hazardous characteristics. The cost of analysis will depend upon the complexity of the tests needed to determine whether or not the waste is hazardous. Reduce your analytical costs by providing the laboratory with as much information as possible about the constituents of the waste.

Steps for waste identification:

- Check the Material Safety Data Sheet for product information.
- Check with your supplier/manufacture.
- Read the product label.
- Compare product information with the listed wastes and hazardous waste characteristics in 40 CFR 261.



Should I notify DEP of my hazardous waste?

Businesses generating 100-1,000 kilograms per month of listed or characteristic hazardous waste are subject to regulation and must notify the DEP of their activities on EPA Form 8700-12, Notification of Regulated Waste Activity. You can obtain forms and instructions by writing to:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Hazardous Waste Regulation Section
Hazardous Waste Notification Coordinator
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 4560
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

These forms are also available at DEP's web site at www.dep.state.fl.us/dwm/programs/hazardous

All generators of waste materials are required by law to identify and evaluate their waste. RCRA in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 261, contains lists specifying wastes that are regulated and characteristics for identifying non-listed hazardous waste. You can find more information at the U.S. Printing Office or DEP (page 20).

Are my wastes specifically listed as hazardous waste?

The EPA lists hazardous wastes beginning in 40 CFR 261.30. These wastes come from non-specific or specific sources or are discarded or off-spec commercial chemical products and residues. Some listed wastes are so dangerous that they can be very toxic in small amounts. These are called **acute hazardous wastes**.

Does my waste possess a hazardous characteristic?

Your waste may not be a listed hazardous waste but may be identified as one if it exhibits any of the four characteristics of a hazardous waste.



1. Ignitability: The waste material (solid, gas or liquid) must have a flashpoint of less than 140° F and/or be an aqueous solution with an alcohol content greater than or equal to 24%. Examples are solvents, paint thinners and oxidizers. The hazardous waste number is D001.



2. Corrosivity: The waste material must be a liquid and have a pH of less than 2.0 or greater than 12.5. Examples are acids and caustics. The hazardous waste number is D002.



3. Reactivity: The waste material is reactive to water, shock, heat and pressure, and undergoes a rapid or violent chemical reaction. Examples are perchlorates, peroxides and cyanides. The hazardous waste number is D003.



4. Toxicity Characteristic (TC): This category includes eight heavy metals and thirty-one organic chemicals, including ten pesticides. Waste in this category need only contain very small amounts of arsenic, lead, mercury or one of the other heavy metals, or organics such as benzene, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, vinyl chloride, methyl ethyl ketone or any one of the ten pesticides. These have hazardous waste numbers D004 - D043.

How Do I Determine If I Am A Small Quantity Generator?



The law says:

A small quantity generator is one who generates less than 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste in a calendar month. RCRA further defines small quantity generators into two separate groups:

- 100-1,000 kilogram/month (220-2,200 pounds) small quantity generators (SQG)
- Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG)
100 kilogram/mo. (220 pounds) or less

Which generator category do I belong to?

The amount of all hazardous waste generated and/or accumulated at your place of business will determine your category. Each category has its own requirements for waste management.

To determine your correct generator status, you are required to count any hazardous waste:

- accumulated prior to recycling, transporting, long-term storage, treatment or disposal;
- transported off site for treatment, storage or disposal, or is
- treated or disposed of on site (unless exempt).

You don't have to count:

- spent lead acid batteries that will be sent off site for reclamation,
- used oil that has not been mixed with hazardous waste and is recycled,
- Petroleum Contact Water managed in accordance with Chapter 62-740, Florida Administrative Code, (F.A.C.)
- waste antifreeze that is recycled in accordance with DEP guidelines or
- hazardous waste batteries, pesticides and mercury lamps and devices managed in accordance with the EPA Universal Waste Rule (40 CFR Part 273) and Chapter 62-737, F.A.C.

HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR CATEGORIES

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) Limits

In any one month a CESQG generates:

- no more than 100 kilograms (220 pounds) (about half a 55-gallon drum, or about 25 gallons)*
- or
- less than 1 kilogram of an **acute hazardous waste** (e.g. arsenic and cyanide compounds)
- and
- never accumulates more than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds) of hazardous waste at any time.

no more than



in any one month

Small Quantity Generator (SQG) Limits

In any one month a SQG generates:

- more than 100 kilograms (220 pounds) but less than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds) (approximately one-half drum to 5 drums or 25 to 250 gallons).*

less than



in any one month

Large Quantity Generator (LQG) Limits

In any one month a LQG generates:

- 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds) or more (approximately 5 full drums, or 250 gallons or more)*
- or
- 1 kilogram or more of an **acute hazardous waste**.

more than



in any one month

A generator is a CESQG if it generates no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste in any calendar month. If it exceeds the 100 kilograms per month or accumulates 1,000 kilograms at any one time, it is subject to the requirements of a small quantity generator.

Although a CESQG is not subject to manifesting and disposing of its hazardous waste at a permitted RCRA facility, it is still responsible for the proper management of these wastes.

Many counties have hazardous waste collection centers that will accept hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators for a reduced fee during scheduled collections.

Contact your solid waste agency or DEP for more information (page 20).

* These volume limits are based on the weight of water (8 pounds/gallon) and are only provided for the purpose of estimating one's status. Heavier wastes like heavy metal sludges (20 pounds/gallon) and chlorinated solvents such as perchloroethylene, freon, and trichloroethylene (12-13.5 lb./gallon) need to be evaluated based on their actual weight per gallon.

How Can I Properly Manage My Hazardous Waste?



Inventorying, accumulating, preparing emergency procedures and prevention plans and proper storage and handling are all part of good waste management practices. This chapter describes these practices.

Keep an inventory of your wastes

The amount of hazardous waste you generate determines the regulations to which you are subject.

The following management requirements are primarily for the 100-1,000 kilograms per month small quantity generator but are **recommended** for the conditionally exempt small quantity generator.

As part of responsible management, you must maintain a written record of the first date of accumulation and the amount, type and number of containers of each hazardous waste you generate.

Place each waste type in a separate container. Do not mix different wastes together because doing so can increase the cost of identifying, testing, disposing or recycling the contents.

Limits to waste accumulation

As a small quantity generator, you are allowed to store on site a total of 6,000 kilograms (13,200 pounds) of hazardous waste for a period of 180 days. Allow ample time before the expiration date to make arrangements for disposal with a hazardous waste transporter.

You will be subject to more stringent requirements if at any time you accumulate or store more than 6,000 kilograms for longer than 180 days.

What is a Preparedness and Prevention Plan?

If you accumulate hazardous waste, you are required to prepare a Preparedness and Prevention Plan.

Preparedness and Prevention Plan Requirements

- Maintain and operate your business to minimize the possibility of fire, explosion or any unplanned release of hazardous waste into the environment.
- Be equipped with a telephone or similar communication device to summon help.
- Have fire extinguishers and spill-control equipment on hand. This equipment must be tested and maintained to assure proper functioning.
- All persons involved in the handling operation of hazardous waste must have immediate access to either internal or external alarm or communication equipment.
- Maintain sufficient aisle space in all work areas to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel and equipment in case of an emergency.
- Familiarize police, fire departments, state emergency response teams and hospitals of the type of waste handled at your facility.

What are Contingency Plans and Emergency Procedures?

Small quantity generators are required to develop a modified contingency plan and emergency procedures. These requirements are intended to ensure that your employees are adequately prepared to handle hazardous waste and to respond to any emergencies that might arise.

Contingency Plans and Emergency Procedures Requirements

- An emergency coordinator must be on-site or on call at all times.
- Next to the telephone post the name and phone number of the emergency coordinator, the location of fire extinguishers and spill-control material and the phone number of the fire department.
- Ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures.
- The designated emergency coordinator must respond to any emergencies that arise.
- When an emergency occurs serious enough to warrant help from the fire department (or you have knowledge of a hazardous waste spill that could threaten the public health or the environment) you must:
 - notify the Division of Emergency Management State Warning Point with Department of Community Affairs, 800-320-0519,
 - file a report with the appropriate DEP district office and
 - notify the National Response Center, 800-424-8802.

Storage Containers

When handling and storing hazardous waste, you should establish good housekeeping practices to avoid possible spills. Follow these requirements for handling storage containers:

- Containers must be in good condition.
- Replace leaking containers.
- Containers must be compatible with the hazardous waste stored in them, and must meet U.S. Department of Transportation standards.
- Containers holding hazardous waste must be closed during storage.
- Do not handle containers in a haphazard way that could cause leaking or rupture.
- Inspect containers at least weekly to check for leaks and signs of corrosion.
- Incompatible wastes must not be placed in the same container. This can cause fires, leaks or other reactions.
- Mark each container with the date that storage began and with the words "Hazardous Waste."

Storage Tanks

Rather than store hazardous waste in containers, you may choose to use storage tanks. To safely manage your waste in storage tanks follow these requirements:

- Do not place wastes in tanks if the wastes can cause the tank to fail. For example, incompatible wastes must not be placed in the same tank.
- Reactive and ignitable wastes must be stored or treated in a way that will protect them from reacting or igniting.
- Uncovered tanks must have at least two feet of freeboard or have secondary containment to prevent spillage.
- Every day inspect discharge control equipment and data gathered from monitoring equipment, and measure the level of waste to maintain compliance with the freeboard requirement. Every week inspect the tank and the area immediately surrounding the tank to detect corrosion or obvious signs of leakage.
- Equip tanks that have an automatic waste feed with discharge control equipment.
- Mark each tank with the date storage began and the words "Hazardous Waste."

Trade Association

Your trade association can be a good source of information on hazardous waste management practices. It can provide you assistance in handling, packaging and labeling your waste. Some publish periodic newsletters that can include tips on properly managing hazardous waste.

How Do I Manifest and Transport My Hazardous Waste?



Disposal of hazardous waste in solid waste landfills is prohibited in Florida. You must ship it to a permitted hazardous waste recycling, treatment or disposal facility. This chapter will assist you in completing a hazardous waste manifest, packaging and shipping waste, and selecting a permitted facility.

The Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest

The Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (page 18) is a special shipping document that must accompany hazardous waste shipments. The state of Florida requires the use of this manifest except when hazardous waste is recycled (see Reclamation Agreement, page 16).

The following items must be completed:

Item #1 Your EPA/DEP identification number

Item #3 Generator name and address

Item #5 Transporter and its ID number

Item #9 Designated facility name, site address

Item #10 Designated facility ID number

Enter the company name and site address of the facility to which you are shipping the waste listed on the manifest. The address must be the site address, which may be different from the company mailing address.

Item #11 U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) description

Enter the U.S. DOT proper name, hazard class and UNNA (United Nations/North American) number for each waste identified in 49 CFR Parts 171-177. The transporter or the facility to which you are shipping the waste may be able to help you determine this information; however, it is your responsibility to correctly fill out the manifest (see Code of Federal Regulations, page 20).

Item #12 Containers

Enter the number of containers for each waste and the appropriate abbreviation for the type of container.

DMmetal drums, barrels, kegs	DTdump truck
DWwooden drums, barrels, kegs	CYcylinders
DFfiberboard,plastic drums, barrels, kegs	CMmetal boxes, cartons, cases
TPtank portable	CWwood boxes, cartons, cases
TTcargo tanks (tank trucks)	CFfiber or plastic boxes, cartons ,cases
TCtank cars	BAburlap cloth, paper or plastic bags

Item #13 Total Quantity

Enter the total quantity of waste described on each line. Your measurement must include the weight of the waste container when discarded. Do not use fractions or decimals; round off to the next whole number.

Item #14 Unit

Ggallons	Lliters
Ppounds	Kkilograms
Ttons (2000 pounds)	Mmetric tons (1000 kilograms)
Ycubic yards	Ncubic meters

Enter the appropriate abbreviation for each quantity listed under Item #13.

Items D, F, H, I and K
Transporter’s Phone, Facility’s Phone, Waste Number and Handling Codes

Enter the phone number(s) of the transporter(s) and facility you use to manage hazardous waste in shaded areas D, F and H. In shaded area 1, enter the specific EPA Waste number for the wastes (left in Item 11). These numbers and associated wastes are listed in 40 CFR Part 261. Enter in shaded area K the handling codes (below) for the management methods used by the facility **receiving** the waste.

M01metals recovery (for reuse)	M09aqueous organic and inorganic treatment
M02solvents recovery	M10sludge treatment
M03other recovery	M11stabilization
M04incineration	M12other treatment
M05energy recovery (reuse as a fuel)	M13disposal
M06fuel blending	M141transfer facility storage
M07aqueous inorganic treatment	
M08aqueous organic treatment	

Item #16 Generator’s Certification

You must sign and date the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest.

Obtaining an EPA Identification Number

As a small quantity generator, you are required to obtain an EPA/DEP identification number by completing and submitting EPA Form 8700-12, Notification of Regulated Waste Activity. You can obtain these forms from the DEP (page 20).

This identification number is required on the manifest when you are shipping waste.

Packaging and Labeling

When hazardous wastes are shipped off site, the packaging and labeling of these wastes must meet U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping requirements.

The generator may rely upon the product manufacturer or the transporter for packaging and labeling information. The transporter may also provide packaging of the waste as a service to the generator as part of the transportation cost.

Specific packaging and labeling requirements are listed in 49 CFR Parts 171-179. You can obtain copies through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (page 20).

Each container must display the appropriate diamond shaped DOT label. These labels correspond to DOT hazardous material classifications: flammable, corrosive, reactive and toxic.

Each container **must** be marked with the following:

- “Hazardous Waste - Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.”
- Generator’s Name and Address
- Manifest Document Number
- Proper DOT shipping name and identification number



Land Disposal Restrictions

Land disposal of any hazardous waste is prohibited until it has been treated to meet federal treatment standards. The 100 to 1,000 kilograms per month small quantity generator must send a one-time signed notification to the hazardous waste facility receiving the hazardous waste that the waste **does not meet** the treatment standard, or must send a one-time signed notification to the facility saying that the waste **meets** the treatment standard. An updated notification is required only if the generator's waste or the receiving facility changes. The notification or certification can be attached to the manifest.

Dilution of a hazardous waste to avoid the required treatment is prohibited. All notices, certifications, analysis and other documentation required by 40 CFR Part 268.7(a) must be retained on site for at least three years.

Reclamation Agreement

If your spent hazardous waste is recycled, the manifest can be exempted if you and your recycler have a reclamation agreement meeting these conditions:

- You must have a written agreement with a recycler to collect and reclaim specified waste and to deliver regenerated material back to you on a specified schedule.
- The recycler must own and operate the vehicle that is used for transporting the waste and regenerated material.
- Either you or the recycler must retain ownership of the waste material.
- You and the recycler must retain a copy of the contractual agreement and a copy of each shipping document.
- The shipping document is to include the name, address and EPA/DEP identification number of the generator; the quantity of waste; all DOT shipping information; and the date waste was transported by recycler.

Selecting a transporter

When selecting a transporter, you need to know if the transporter has obtained an EPA identification number and if the proper liability insurance coverage (as required by DEP) has been obtained. Confirm this information by contacting DEP's Hazardous Waste Management Section (page 20).

Small quantity generators can contract with a transporter that does "milk runs." These milk runs are scheduled by the transporter to pick up shipments of hazardous waste from several small quantity generators within a given area.

Some commercial companies that transport their own hazardous waste will also provide transport services to others. When contacting these companies be sure to let them know what type of hazardous waste you are disposing.

Selecting a recycling, treatment or disposal facility

Your transporter can provide you with a choice of recycling, treatment or disposal facilities. Verify that the facility is permitted to receive your waste by contacting DEP's Hazardous Waste Management Section (page 20). Without verification you take a risk of shipping your waste to a facility that may refuse your waste and have your shipment returned to you.

May I handle my wastes on my own property rather than ship them away for disposal?

You may handle your wastes on your own property if you are permitted to do so by DEP. To obtain a permit to treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste, you should contact the DEP district office in your area (page 19).



UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST		EPA Form 354 (Rev. 10-1990)		State/Local Agency Use		Date		Signature	
1. Generator's Name and Address				2. Manifest Number		3. Date of Manifest		4. State/Local Agency Use	
5. Generator's Name and Address				6. Manifest Number		7. Date of Manifest		8. State/Local Agency Use	
9. Generator's Name and Address				10. Manifest Number		11. Date of Manifest		12. State/Local Agency Use	
13. Generator's Name and Address				14. Manifest Number		15. Date of Manifest		16. State/Local Agency Use	
17. Generator's Name and Address				18. Manifest Number		19. Date of Manifest		20. State/Local Agency Use	
21. Generator's Name and Address				22. Manifest Number		23. Date of Manifest		24. State/Local Agency Use	
25. Generator's Name and Address				26. Manifest Number		27. Date of Manifest		28. State/Local Agency Use	
29. Generator's Name and Address				30. Manifest Number		31. Date of Manifest		32. State/Local Agency Use	
33. Generator's Name and Address				34. Manifest Number		35. Date of Manifest		36. State/Local Agency Use	
37. Generator's Name and Address				38. Manifest Number		39. Date of Manifest		40. State/Local Agency Use	
41. Generator's Name and Address				42. Manifest Number		43. Date of Manifest		44. State/Local Agency Use	
45. Generator's Name and Address				46. Manifest Number		47. Date of Manifest		48. State/Local Agency Use	
49. Generator's Name and Address				50. Manifest Number		51. Date of Manifest		52. State/Local Agency Use	
53. Generator's Name and Address				54. Manifest Number		55. Date of Manifest		56. State/Local Agency Use	
57. Generator's Name and Address				58. Manifest Number		59. Date of Manifest		60. State/Local Agency Use	
61. Generator's Name and Address				62. Manifest Number		63. Date of Manifest		64. State/Local Agency Use	
65. Generator's Name and Address				66. Manifest Number		67. Date of Manifest		68. State/Local Agency Use	
69. Generator's Name and Address				70. Manifest Number		71. Date of Manifest		72. State/Local Agency Use	
73. Generator's Name and Address				74. Manifest Number		75. Date of Manifest		76. State/Local Agency Use	
77. Generator's Name and Address				78. Manifest Number		79. Date of Manifest		80. State/Local Agency Use	
81. Generator's Name and Address				82. Manifest Number		83. Date of Manifest		84. State/Local Agency Use	
85. Generator's Name and Address				86. Manifest Number		87. Date of Manifest		88. State/Local Agency Use	
89. Generator's Name and Address				90. Manifest Number		91. Date of Manifest		92. State/Local Agency Use	
93. Generator's Name and Address				94. Manifest Number		95. Date of Manifest		96. State/Local Agency Use	
97. Generator's Name and Address				98. Manifest Number		99. Date of Manifest		100. State/Local Agency Use	



John M. Ruddell, Director
DEP Division of Waste Management
Twin Towers Office Building 2600 Blairstone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
850-487-3299 www.dep.state.fl.us

Information Assistance



Acronym Glossary



24-Hour National Spill Reporting Center
National Response Center
800-424-8802 www.nrc.uscg.mil

Florida Department of Community Affairs
Division of Emergency Management
State Warning Point (24 hours)
Emergency assistance for reporting spills and other hazardous materials incidence
800-320-0519, 850-413-9900, 850-413-9911 or 850-413-9912
www.dca.state.fl.us/cps/SERC/serc.htm

Florida Dept Of Environmental Protection Hazardous Waste Management Section
Hazardous Waste and Used-Oil/Special Wastes Transporters
850-488-0300
Hazardous Waste: www.dep.state.fl.us/dwm/programs/hazardous
Used-Oil: www.dep.state.fl.us/dwm/programs/used-oil
Mercury: www.dep.state.fl.us/dwm/programs/mercury

Florida Dept Of Environmental Protection Office of Ombudsman
For general information or specific questions.
850-921-1222 www.dep.state.fl.us/officsec/ombud

Florida Dept Of Environmental Protection Pollution Prevention Program (P2 Program)
850-488-0300
www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/programs/p2

Florida Dept Of Environmental Protection Small Business Assistance Program
800-SBAP-HLP or 800-722-7457
www.dep.state.fl.us/air/outreach/sbap/

Florida Department of Transportation (DOT)
Motor Carrier Compliance
Labeling & packaging information
850-488-7920 www.dot.state.fl.us

U.S. EPA Federal Regulations RCRA Superfund EPCRA Hotline
800-424-9346 or 703-412-9810
www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hotline

U.S. EPA, Region IV
61 Forsyth Street, S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303
800-241-1754 or 404-562-9900 www.epa.gov/region4

U.S. EPA Small Business Assistance Hotline
Ombudsman's Hotline 800-368-5888
www.epa.gov/sbo

U.S. EPA Small Business Compliance Assistance Centers
es.epa.gov/oeca/main/compasst/

U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
100 West Bay Street, Suite 100
Jacksonville, FL 32202
904-353-0569 www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs
Copy of Federal Requirements (Codes of Federal Regulations) www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr

Waste Exchange
The Southern Waste Information Exchange (SWIX)
P.O. Box 960
Tallahassee, FL 32302
800-441-SWIX (7949) swix@mailier.fsu.edu
www.wastexchange.org

- CESQGConditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
- DEPFlorida Department of Environmental Protection
- EPAEnvironmental Protection Agency
- FACFlorida Administrative Code
- MSDSMaterial Safety Data Sheet
- PCWPetroleum Contact Water
- RCRAResource Conservation and Recovery Act
- SQGSmall Quantity Generator
- SWIXSouthern Waste Information Exchange
- CFRCode of Federal Regulations
- UN/NAUnited Nations/North American identification system

Definitions Glossary



Acute Waste: very toxic waste which can be fatal to humans in small amounts. (Refer to 40 CFR Part 261.31-261.32, Hazardous Waste Lists, Acute Wastes.)

Aquifer: a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of ground water to wells or springs.

Container: any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of or otherwise handled.

Contingency Plan: a document setting out an organized, planned, coordinated course of action to be followed in case of fire, explosion, or release of a hazardous waste or its constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

Disposal: the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number: the number assigned by EPA to each hazardous waste listed in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D and to each characteristic identified in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart C.

EPA Identification Number: the number assigned by the EPA to each generator, transporter, and treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

Freeboard: the vertical distance between the top of a tank or surface impoundment dike, and the surface of the waste contained therein.

Generator: any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 40 CFR Part 261 or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.

Hazardous Waste: hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261.

Incompatible Waste: a hazardous waste which is unsuitable for:

- placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials (e.g., container inner liners or tank walls) **or**
- commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes or gases, or flammable fumes or gases. (See 40 CFR Part 264, Appendix V for examples.)

Manifest: the shipping document EPA form 8700-22 and, if necessary, EPA form 8700-22A, originated and signed by the generator in accordance with instructions included in the Appendix to 40 CFR Part 262.

Manifest document number: the U.S. EPA 12-digit identification number assigned to the generator plus a unique 5-digit document number assigned to the Manifest by the generator for recording and reporting.

Small Quantity Generator: one who generates less than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month.

Transporter: a person engaged in offsite transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

Used Oil: any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.



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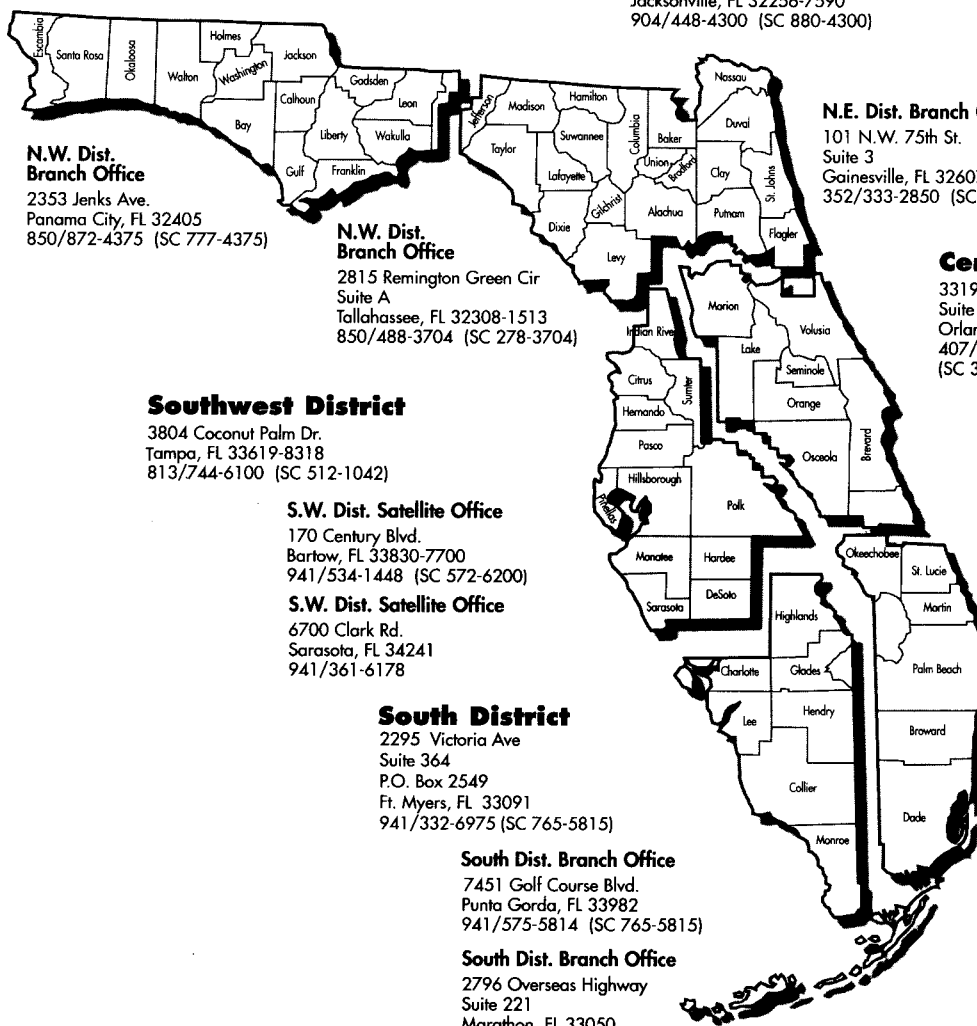


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